

BACKLIGHT MODULE

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Field of the Invention

[0001] The invention relates to a backlight module, and more particularly to
5 a backlight module having a reflective shell and a bezel that is tightly
combined with the reflective shell.

Description of the Related Art

[0002] Liquid crystal displays (LCDs) are widely applied in various
electrical products such as personal digital assistants (PDAs), notebook
10 computers, digital cameras, digital camcorders, mobile telephones, computer
monitors, liquid crystal televisions, and the like because the technology for
manufacturing the LCDs are rapidly developed and the LCDs have the
advantages of light weight, thin thickness, and power-saving and
radiation-free properties. The application field of the LCDs is rapidly expanded
15 because the manufacturers have constructively paid attention to research and
development, and adopted large-scale production apparatuses to constantly
enhance the quality of the LCDs and reduce the price of the LCDs. However,
because the LCD panel of the liquid crystal display is a display panel that
cannot emit light rays itself, a backlight module is needed to provide light rays
20 and achieve the display function.

[0003] FIG. 1A is a partially exploded view showing a conventional backlight module, and FIG. 1B is a partially enlarged, cross-sectional view showing the backlight module taken along the x-z cross-section of FIG. 1A and viewed from the -y direction. Referring to FIGS. 1A and 1B, the backlight module 10 includes a bezel 11, a light guide plate (LGP) 12, a cold cathode fluorescent lamp (CCFL) 13 and a reflective shell 14. The bezel 11 has a bezel base 11a and several bezel side plates 11b connected to the bezel base 11a. Several protrudent positioning portions 11c are formed on top surfaces of the bezel side plates 11b. The LGP 12 is disposed on the bezel base 11a and has a side surface spaced apart from the bezel side plate 11b by a predetermined distance. The bezel 11 has an inner wall that may be coated with a reflective material, or a reflective plate may further be disposed between the LGP 12 and the bezel base 11a. The CCFL 13 is disposed on the bezel base 11a and is positioned between the bezel side plate 11b and the side surface of the LGP 12. The reflective shell 14 has a reflective shell top plate 14a and a reflective shell side plate 14b connected to the reflective top plate 14a. The reflective shell top plate 14a has several positioning holes 14c corresponding to the protrudent positioning portions 11c, respectively, and each of the positioning holes 14c is close to a connection portion between the reflective shell top plate 14a and the reflective shell side plate 14b. The protrudent positioning portions 11c may be inserted into the positioning holes 14c, respectively, to combine the reflective shell 14 with the bezel 11, as shown in FIG. 1C, wherein the light rays output from the CCFL 13 are reflected by the bezel 11 and the reflective shell 14, and then incident to

the LGP 12 via the side surface of the LGP 12. The LGP 12 guides the light rays to be output from a top surface of the LGP 12 so that the light rays may be directly incident to the LCD panel.

[0004] However, it is to be noted that the protrudent positioning portion 11c and the positioning hole 14c are simply engaged with each other without any fastening and fixing design. Thus, the reflective shell 14 tends to be separated from the bezel 11 along the z direction when an external force is applied thereto, as shown in FIG. 1D. In this case, the light rays of the CCFL 13 are output from a gap between the reflective shell top plate 14a and the top surface of the LGP 12, and the light-leakage phenomenon, which greatly influences the brightness quality of the backlight module 10, is caused.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0005] It is therefore an object of the invention to provide a backlight module having an engagement structure and an engagement hole to tightly combine a reflective shell with a bezel, to avoid the light-leakage phenomenon caused by the separation of the reflective shell from the bezel, and to greatly enhance the brightness quality of the backlight module.

[0006] The invention achieves the above-identified object by providing a backlight module including a bezel and a reflective shell. The bezel includes a bezel base, a bezel side plate connected to the bezel base, and an engagement structure disposed on an external side surface of the bezel side

plate. The reflective shell includes a reflective shell top plate and a reflective shell side plate connected to the reflective shell top plate. The reflective shell side plate has an engagement hole to be engaged with the engagement structure such that the reflective shell and the bezel are tightly combined.

- 5 **[0007]** The invention also achieves the above-identified object by providing a backlight module including a bezel, a light guide plate, a light source, and a reflective shell. The bezel includes a bezel base, a bezel side plate connected to the bezel base, and an engagement structure disposed on an external side surface of the bezel side plate. The engagement structure includes a
- 10 clamping portion and a cantilever portion. The clamping portion protruding over the external side surface of the bezel side plate has a first end connected to the bezel side plate. The cantilever portion protrudes over the external side surface of the bezel side plate. The cantilever has a first end connected to the bezel side plate and a second end connected to a second
- 15 end of the clamping portion. Extending directions of the cantilever portion and the clamping portion are parallel to an extending direction of the bezel side plate, and a width of the cantilever portion is smaller than that of the clamping portion. The light guide plate is disposed on the bezel base and spaced apart from the bezel side plate by a predetermined distance. The light source is
- 20 disposed on the bezel base and positioned between the bezel side plate and the light guide plate. The reflective shell includes a reflective shell top plate and a reflective shell side plate connected to the reflective shell top plate. The reflective top plate positions above the light source and a bottom surface of

the reflective shell top plate closely contacts with a top surface of the light guide plate. The reflective shell side plate has a thickness slightly greater than a distance between part of an inner side surface of the clamping portion and the external side surface of the bezel side plate. The reflective shell side plate has an engagement hole, which has an opening and a sliding slot communicating with the opening. Extending directions of the opening and the sliding slot are parallel to an extending direction of the reflective shell side plate. The opening has a hole width greater than a slot width of the sliding slot. The engagement structure is inserted into the opening such that the clamping portion protrudes over an external side surface of the reflective shell side plate. The cantilever portion slides into the sliding slot while the engagement structure being inserted into the opening such that the clamping portion and the bezel side plate tightly clamp a portion of the reflective shell side plate beside the sliding slot, and the reflective shell and the bezel are tightly combined.

[0008] Other objects, features, and advantages of the invention will become apparent from the following detailed description of the preferred but non-limiting embodiment. The following description is made with reference to the accompanying drawings.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0009] FIG. 1A is a partially exploded view showing a conventional backlight module.

[0010] FIG. 1B is a partially enlarged, cross-sectional view showing the backlight module taken along the x-z cross-section of FIG. 1A and viewed from the -y direction.

[0011] FIG. 1C shows the combination of the backlight module of FIG. 1B.

5 **[0012]** FIG. 1D is a cross-sectional view showing a state when the reflective shell of FIG. 1C is separated from the bezel.

[0013] FIG. 2 is a partially exploded view showing a backlight module according to a preferred embodiment of the invention.

10 **[0014]** FIG. 3 is a partially enlarged view showing the bezel side plate of FIG. 2.

[0015] FIG. 4 is a partially enlarged top view showing the bezel side plate of FIG. 2.

[0016] FIG. 5 is a partially enlarged view showing the reflective shell of FIG. 2.

15 **[0017]** FIG. 6 is a schematic illustration showing a state when the engagement structure of the reflective shell of FIG. 2 is inserted into the opening of the engagement hole of the bezel.

[0018] FIG. 7 is a schematic illustration showing a combination of the reflective shell and the bezel of FIG. 2.

[0019] FIG. 8 is a partial top view showing the reflective shell and the bezel of FIG. 2 that are combined together.

[0020] FIG. 9 is a side view showing the reflective shell of FIG. 2.

[0021] FIG. 10 is a partial side view showing the reflective shell and the bezel of FIG. 2 that are combined together.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

[0022] FIG. 2 is a partially exploded view showing a backlight module according to a preferred embodiment of the invention. Referring to FIG. 2, the backlight module 20 includes a bezel 21, a light guide plate (LGP) 22, a light source 23, and a reflective shell 24. The bezel 21 has a bezel base 21a and several bezel side plates 21b connected to the bezel base 21a. At least one engagement structure 21c is formed on an external side surface of the bezel side plate 21b. The LGP 22 is disposed on the bezel base 21a and is spaced apart from the bezel side plate 21b by a predetermined distance. The light source 23 is disposed on the bezel base 21a and positioned between the bezel side plate 21b and the LGP 22. The reflective shell 24 has a reflective shell top plate 24a and a reflective shell side plate 24b that are connected together. The reflective shell side plate 24b has at least one engagement hole 24c, which is similar to a T-shaped opening.

[0023] FIG. 3 is a partially enlarged view showing the bezel side plate of FIG. 2. FIG. 4 is a partially enlarged top view showing the bezel side plate of

FIG. 2. Referring to FIGS. 3 and 4, each engagement structure 21c includes a clamping portion 21d and a cantilever portion 21e. The clamping portion 21d and the cantilever portion 21e, both of which protrude over the external side surface of the bezel side plate 21b, have first ends connected to the bezel side plate 21b, respectively, and second ends connected to each other. The extending directions of the clamping portion 21d and the cantilever portion 21e are parallel to the extending direction (i.e., y direction) of the bezel side plates 21b. The width D1 of the clamping portion 21d is greater than the width D2 of the cantilever portion 21e. In addition, the bezel side plate 21b may have several through holes 21f. The clamping portion 21d protrudes over the external side surface of the bezel side plate 21b with its first end connected to a hole wall of the through hole 21f. The cantilever portion 21e protrudes over the external side surface of the bezel side plate 21b with its first end connected to another hole wall of the through hole 21f. It is to be noted that the distance between part of the inner side surface of the clamping portion 21d and the external side surface of the bezel side plate 21b is slightly smaller than the thickness of the reflective shell side plate 24b.

[0024] FIG. 5 is a partially enlarged view showing the reflective shell of FIG. 2. The engagement hole 24c has an opening 24d and a sliding slot 24e communicating with the opening 24d. The extending directions of the opening 24d and the sliding slot 24e are parallel to the extending direction (i.e., y direction) of the reflective shell side plate 24b. The hole width P1 of the opening 24d is greater than the slot width P2 of the sliding slot 24e. The

engagement structure 21c may be inserted into the opening 24d with the clamping portion 21d and the cantilever portion 21e protruding over the external side surface of the reflective shell side plate 24b, as shown in FIG. 6. When the reflective shell 24 of FIG. 6 is pushed toward the (-y) direction, the cantilever portion 21e slides into the sliding slot 24e while the engagement structure 21c being inserted into the opening 24d. Thus, the clamping portion 21d and the bezel side plate 21b may tightly clamp part of the reflective shell side plate 24b beside the sliding slot 24e, and the effect of tightly combining the reflective shell 24 with the bezel 21 may be achieved, as shown in FIGS. 7 and 8. At the same time, the reflective shell top plate 24a is positioned above the light source 23, and a bottom surface of the reflective shell top plate 24a closely contacts with a top surface of the light guide plate 22.

[0025] However, one of ordinary skill in the art may understand that the technology of the invention is not limited thereto. As shown in FIG. 9, an angle X between the reflective shell top plate 24a and the reflective shell side plate 24b ranges from 80 to 90 degrees, which enables the bottom surface of the reflective shell top plate 24a to be in close contact with the top surface of the LGP 22 when the reflective shell 24 and the bezel 21 are combined. The angle X may further avoid the light-leakage phenomenon. In addition, as shown in FIG. 10, an interval L is defined between the bottom surface of the reflective shell top plate 24a and the top surface of the bezel side plate 21b, and the interval L may serve as a buffer gap when the reflective shell 24 and the bezel 21 are combined. In addition, the light source 23 may be, for

example, a cold cathode fluorescent lamp (CCFL), and the bezel base 21a, the bezel side plate 21b and the engagement structure 21c may be integrally formed into a one-piece molded structure.

[0026] The backlight module disclosed according to the embodiment of the invention has the engagement configuration including the engagement structure and the engagement hole may really achieve the object of tightly combining the reflective shell with the bezel, avoid the light-leakage phenomenon caused by the separation of the reflective shell from the bezel, and greatly enhance the brightness quality of the backlight module.

[0027] While the invention has been described by way of example and in terms of a preferred embodiment, it is to be understood that the invention is not limited thereto. On the contrary, it is intended to cover various modifications and similar arrangements and procedures, and the scope of the appended claims therefore should be accorded the broadest interpretation so as to encompass all such modifications and similar arrangements and procedures.